does not imply, that the desirability of some such arrangement has been recognized, and experience proves it to be the case. Yet, with a singular per- verse prudence, the two parties to the question—Mr. Ornic and the Internationalists—occupy separate arenas of discussion from the first, whilst Economy and Trade maintain a sort of dual existence till towards the end of the century, when their respective characters are faintly cast as dicta meraea upon the world of debate, then rapidly burying to its close. Either so many people should be absorbed in this contest of all, or those accepted should be given fair oppor- tunity of discussion, by being provided for from the outset.

The interest attached to the address of Mr. Brassey, as President of this Department. That address has now been before the public for some days, and we have not the inclination to enter upon a review of it. We shall, therefore, do so. Like most of the other ad- dresses announced at this meeting, it had extremely little to do with Social Science, or any other science at all, and was principally an essay on the Labour Question of the day, that is to say, on the question of wages. Mr. Brassey, as a practical man, affected by the steadily maintained rise of wages of the last few years, and the greater consequent power of purchasing classes. He could be doing but little justice, however, to the author of "Wages" not to bestow a word of commen- dation on the liberal and impartial tone which generally pervades the discussions of recent meet- ings of the Labour Party. He is a strong believer in the necessity of a re-education of the working classes. He regards the "Wage question" as one of the most important problems in these days.

Another question of the day, that of the employment of married women in factories, Mr. Brassey seemed in favour of some further restriction of labour, a proposition which was opposed by Mr. Cooke Taylor in a paper on the subject read immediately after. Next to this, the paper on "Theatres," Mr. Brassey's address is the most agreeable feature of the meeting.

The impossibility of paying in review the large mass of the material reviewed constituted the chief matter contributed to this Section for discussion, or of even indicating, with anything like critical nicety, its salient points. It leaves me to pass over a vast task; and we will merely say, in conclusion of these remarks, that the Norwich Congress of the Social Science Association was confidingly an agreeable and successful one in a very high degree.

The Aurland.

Chemical Laboratory, St. Mary's Hospital, Oct. 7, 1873.

WALTER, M.D.

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N° 2398, Oct. 11, '73

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coast climate got the better of him. He returned to Zanzibar, where, after weathering the first

section of the new series is a valuable paper, by M. Th. P. ray, on the

PRINCETOWN, Oct. 11, '73.

SOCIETY.

MICROSCOPICAL.- Mr. C. Brooke, Esq., President, in the chair. Mr. N. H. Martin was

electioned a Fellow. A paper, by Dr. Maddox, was read by the

Secretary, descriptive of an organism found in a pond of fresh water in the New Forest, near Lyndhurst, and which it was proposed to

name Pseudomona flava. The general appearance, and the results of a series of con-

tinuous observations upon a "growing slide" under the microscope were detailed. A paper by Mr. F. H. Wenham, describing an upper sky gallery of a few

miles' length, was taken as read, and the attention of the meet-

ing was called by the President to one of great beauty and interest-on the excretion of waste products, and the general arrangement of the

most important organs. Mr. F. H. Wenham made some observations upon the microscopical appearance of glass which had

been used at the time of the composition of the commonest of the

most abundant plants, showing that the erosion of the surface was entirely due to the percussive force of the

particles of sand, and that the results of this were astronomical in their extent. In the same connection, a number of specimens were exhibited in the room.-Mr. C. Stewart also exhibited under the microscope and minutely described a beautiful preparation of the

sporangia of the common musk; he also explained and illustrated the general structure of the generative organs of the male

cuttle-fish.

Science Section.

Mr. Murray's scientific announcements comprise a volume on 'The Moon, considered as a Planet, a World, and a Satellite,' by James Nasmyth, C.B., and James Carpenter, F.R.S., late of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and a new edition of Prof. Phillips's work on 'The Geology of Yorkshire.'

Prof. Rayleigh, the Professor of Engineering at the Indian Civil Engineers College at Cooper's Hill, has in the press a treatise on his branch of science.

'Alas! One Minute of Study of Man; or, the Body and Mind in the System,' is the title of a work by Mark Hopkins, D.D., LL.D., which has just appeared in the United States, and shortly to be published in this country by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton.

A Correspondent suggests that an organizing officer should be sent in advance of the meetings to form a local organ on for the meetings of the British Association. At Bradford it was not known for some time that the museum of the Philosophical Society was open; and some curiosities of weapons and casts of the heads of the dead were in the last exhibited by the Society; and it appears that the Section of Statistics has, he says, for some years been placed under the influence of the strong

most picturesque and interesting points in the process of "selection," which is not strictly scientific in its methods and results.

We have received the Politique de la Société Geologique de Fribourg. One number is devoted to a record of the "Reunion Extraordinaire à Digne

most nobly situated city in England. It appears that the inhabitants of Durham, at least possess few pictures, and, except the cathedral and a demonstration, although not particularly bad, equestrian statue in the market-place, which may show that the people care for the arts. What has been done to the Cathedral by Wyatt and others, has been, to the surprise of some, extremely unattractive, and has weakened the beautiful architectural beauty of the city of the beautiful site. Probably, there are paintings and sculptures in many houses of Durham which have not been heard of, but diligent inquiry produced the answer at all times, that Canon Greenwell alone could be called a collector of works of art. This has been confirmed, and to the present day, he has been the most prominent person in the church world, and he has been for many years a zealous and efficient custodian of the MSS. in the Cathedra Library, and other treasures which remain in the church and its adjuncts. As to architecture, the finest modern object we saw in Durham is the superb arcade which carries the railway over the river. The Durham Cathedral is a fine building, and possesses many opportunities for architecture; fortunately, no doubt, these are reserved for the future, when Sir Gilbert Scott and his young men, having "re-stored" all our cathedrals, churches, and ruins, may have leisure to furnish up the ancient town on the Wear. We look on the advent of these energetic and undeviating "restorers" as the gift of the grand old, and of course, we object to "restoring," we would not mention Durham as liable to their operations, nor to extend the area of their operations, to extend the "restoration" beyond the Cathedral, where it is not possible to do much. This, of course, is not to say that the grand outline alone remains, and we had better look not too closely into that, for, on approaching the gigantic structure, the tawesness and poverty of the details will quite offset the grand "restorers" give to the once grand, edenm and beautiful fate a look of meagreness, as we have seen in certain restored buildings. The "Early English." There is a large, quaint church in Gordon Square, St. Pancras, with its poor bones and stones, which for the cunningness of its details is on a par with Durham Cathedral, scrapped and chiselled to the core of its enrichments, few as those are.

Canon Greenwell possesses a large collection of objects, discovered by himself in British graves and tombs of unknown antiquity.

FINE ARTS

DOROTHY GREAT PICTURES at CHRIST LEAVING THE

TRINITY COLLEGE, BOSTON.


THE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS OF ENGLAND.

From Gateshead, we pass through a varied and rich country to the seat of St. Cuthbert, the

principal city in England. It appears that, to add to the impossibility of giving a list of the inhabitants of Durham, at least possess few pictures, and, except the cathedral and a demonstration, although not particularly bad, equestrian statue in the market-place, which may show that the people care for the arts. What has been done to the Cathedral by Wyatt and others, has been, to the surprise of some, extremely unattractive, and has weakened the beautiful architectural beauty of the city of the beautiful site. Probably, there are paintings and sculptures in many houses of Durham which have not been heard of, but diligent inquiry produced the answer at all times, that Canon Greenwell alone could be called a collector of works of art. This has been confirmed, and to the present day, he has been the most prominent person in the church world, and he has been for many years a zealous and efficient custodian of the MSS. in the Cathedra Library, and other treasures which remain in the church and its adjuncts. As to architecture, the finest modern object we saw in Durham is the superb arcade which carries the railway over the river. The Durham Cathedral is a fine building, and possesses many opportunities for architecture; fortunately, no doubt, these are reserved for the future, when Sir Gilbert Scott and his young men, having "re-stored" all our cathedrals, churches, and ruins, may have leisure to furnish up the ancient town on the Wear. We look on the advent of these energetic and undeviating "restorers" as the gift of the grand old, and of course, we object to "restoring," we would not mention Durham as liable to their operations, nor to extend the area of their operations, to extend the "restoration" beyond the Cathedral, where it is not possible to do much. This, of course, is not to say that the grand outline alone remains, and we had better look not too closely into that, for, on approaching the gigantic structure, the tawesness and poverty of the details will quite offset the grand "restorers" give to the once grand, edenm and beautiful fate a look of meagreness, as we have seen in certain restored buildings. The "Early English." There is a large, quaint church in Gordon Square, St. Pancras, with its poor bones and stones, which for the cunningness of its details is on a par with Durham Cathedral, scrapped and chiselled to the core of its enrichments, few as those are.

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